John Burk his book

OUROGRAPHY

OR

Speculations on the excrements

OF

URINE

With the Diſtinctions, Cauſes, Colours, and Contents thereof: and their Symptomes obſerved in Nature.

Alſo, a Philoſophicall diſcourſe of the Colours of Urine, with the Art of mixing them, according to quantity, number, and weight.

Honour a Phyſician, with the honour due unto him, for the uſes you may have of him. Ecclus 38. 1.

By HENRY HAMAND.

LONDON,
Printed by R. D. for *Francis Egleſfield* and are to be ſold by *William Ballard* Bookſeller in *Briſtow*.
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℞: aad polipod: ℞: crin
Cond: Tamar: aut ℥i sco
Mst senne ℥i Mecon
℥ij Rhei: elect: ℥iß sant.
alb: aut ℥i sem fenic:
dul: carth aut ℥i fla
Aurant: ℥ij crem tartar
sal abs aut ℥i syr sal
℈i in fund Tepid in aq fo
cochl: et vin Alb aut ℔i
in vase fictil prob: obt:
Pnoctem aut ber: viij
deinde Hiem col: sine opp
cui add: sacch al ℥ij aut
ad grat dulc
℞: Cum flo cochl: ℥ij rad Eu
Cond: ℥iß flau: aurant nuc
Cond: aut ℥ß pulv: ari comp
ocul cancr ℔: ℥ij sal abs:
syr: dur: seu citrior

Hamand H

The Preface.

I Shall not, like the Citizens of *Mindium*, make a large Preface to this ſhort diſcourſe, leſt I incurre the like Cenſure the Inhabitants received from their tub'd-Cynick Diogenes, *Viri Mindii, claudite oſtia, ne urbs veſtra egrediatur*, ſhut your Gates, leſt your Citie run out at them. In this *Ourographicall* part therefore, or Doctrine of *Urines*, being but an Appendix to a greater work, I have

inſerted a Philoſophicall Diſcourſe of colours, with the art of mixing them according to their number and qualities; the uſe whereof (as I conceive) may availe much to the knowledg of Diſeaſes, by diſcerning the ſeverall contrarieties happening in one and the ſame ſickneſs, and which of the humours doth abound: for there is ſcarce any internall Malady can happen unto man, but it is accompanied with the *Symptomes* of ſundry diſeaſes, all of them tending to the diſſolution of the ſame body. And this opinion may be grounded from the holy text;

where

where the father of Publius (as St Paul hath noted *Acts* 28. 8.) *Febribus ac Dyſenteria detentus, decumberet*, lay ſick of a feaver and a bloudy flix both at one time, which were diſeaſes of different qualities, the one being laxative, the other reſtringent. Now by the number of Colours, and their qualities and quantities, concurring to the compoſition of one mixed colour, the learned and expert Phyſician may the better judge of the number of diſeaſes they ſignifie, and which of them is predominant in every diſtemper.

To the view of Urines, which are drawn and put into Colours, you are chiefly to note ſuch as are concoct, crude, or lethall. Firſt, concoct Urines, ſuch as ſignifie health, if ſubſtance and contents are anſwerable, are either (*Subrufus*) paler or partly ſaffron: or (*Subcroceus*) light-ſaffron like water wherein Baſtard-ſaffron is diſſolved. Secondly, crude Urines, ſuch as men make when they incline to ſickneſs, are (*Lacteus*, *ſubpiceus*, *rubeus*, *ſubrubeus*, that is) white, pale, the colour of ſaffron it ſelf, and claret. Thirdly, lethall, ſuch as are made

made when the Patient is in great danger of death, are (*Viridis, lividus, niger*, that is) green, aſh-colour, and black. Their particular ſignifications, gradations, and alterations, are obſerved in this enſuing tract, which may come perhaps to the hands and view of ſome that have more learning then vertue; to others of more vertue then learning: how either will eſteem of it, remains in their power; how I ſhall value their eſteem, remains in me.

H. H.

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Analyſis; or reſolution of the ſeverall Chapters and Sections contained in this Book.

CHAP. I.

Of Urine, whereof made, concocted, and ſeparated in the body, with the parts from whence it gives ſignification.

Sect. I. *URine, whence derived.*

II. *Urine defined, how made, concocted, and ſeparated in the body.*

III. *How the urine deſcendeth into the ureters, and giveth knowledge of the ſtate and diſ-*

diſpoſition of the humours.

CHAP. II.

Of Obſtruction and Converſion of Urine; and of the diſeaſes that follow it.

Sect. I. *OBſtruction of Urine, how cauſed.*

II. *What diſeaſes obſtruction of urine cauſeth in the members.*

III. *Of converſion of urine to the parts of the bodie; and the maladies thereupon enſuing.*

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Sect. I.

Sect. I. OF Colour, what it is, and how made perſpicible, and diſtinguiſhed.

II. Of Simple colours, viz: of white and black.

III. Of ſecondarie Colours, and from whence they ariſe.

IV. Of Colours intermediate or mixed.

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II. Of urines pale, flaxen, or paliſh.

III.

III. *Of Vrines ſubrufe, yellow, citrine, or yellow like gold.*

IV. *Of ſubcitrine, light ſaffron, or ſaffron-urines.*

V. *Of Urines Cryſtalline, milk-white, with thick ſubſtance, or horn-white.*

VI. *Of red Vrines like cherries, bloud, red apples, or ſaffron it ſelf.*

VII. *Of bloudy Vrine and Mattery.*

VIII. *Of reddiſh Vrine, red like a burning Cole, or ruddiſh dimmer then gold.*

IX. *Of Claret, crimſon, purple, blew, and blewiſh Vrines.*

X. *Of Vrines that be green, greeniſh, dim-green and oily-green.*

XI.

XI. *Of Urines that be Aſh-colour and colour of lead, and their indications.*

XII. *Of Black and blackiſh Urines.*

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Of the number, colour, ſubſtance and quantity of contents appearing in the three Regions of Urine.

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III. *Of contents appearing in the*

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V. *Of deformed Contents appearing in the whole Region of the Cloud.*

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III.

III. *Of Bubbles, their kinds and ſignification.*
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II. *The time of the year is to be reſpected.*
III. *The Complexionall quali-*

ty

ty is to be obſerve
IV. *The kind of life and condit*
on of the Patient.

CHAP. VIII.

Generall Aphoriſmes, o
conſiderations in the ſpecu
lations of Urines; with th
diviſion of the Urinall, an
diſtinction of the three Re
gions and contents appear
ing in the ſame.

Sect. I. *Generall Apho*
rmes to be had i
memory.
II. *The ſignifications of th*
ſeveral Regions of Urine.
III. *Of the perſpicuouſneſs an*
darkneſſe of Urine.

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CHAP. I.

Of Urine, whereof made, how concocted, and ſeparated in the body, with the parts from whence it gives ſignification.

THe two main and principall means which do lead to the knowledge of the diſeaſes in mans body, and the ſtate thereof, are *Urine* and the *Pulſe*. The firſt whereof being derived from a Greek word which ſignifies *demonſtrare*, to demonſtrate, becauſe by it humane diſpoſitions are made known and evident; as alſo the condition of the Liver, the whole habit of the body and

§ 1. *Urine whence derived.*

Veines; is therefore called *Urina*, Urine, ſaith *Iſidore*, *ex eo quod urat exeundo*; *vel quod è renibus egeritur*; & ſignifies the Vrine, Piſſe, or Stale of man or beaſt. or from οὖρον, which is derived from οὐρέω, *mingo*, to make water. The ſecond is the *Pulſe*, ſo termed *à Pulſando*, which ſignifies to beat, becauſe it is alwayes in motion. *Pulſus eſt motus continuus & non ceſſans*, ſaith Bartholinus, *quia continue generari debet vitalis ſpiritus*. lib. 2. cap 6. The *Pulſe* then, or *venæ pulſatiles*, pulſe-veins, are ſignalls to declare the ſtate of the heart and arteries: the Vrine of the Liver and veins; and which of them is of moſt certaintie, *quæritur?* Leaving therefore the Syſtole or contraction of the *Pulſe* to the curious touch of the well-experienced Phyſician (who like *Galen* could perceive by the *pulſe* of a woman that ſhe was in love with

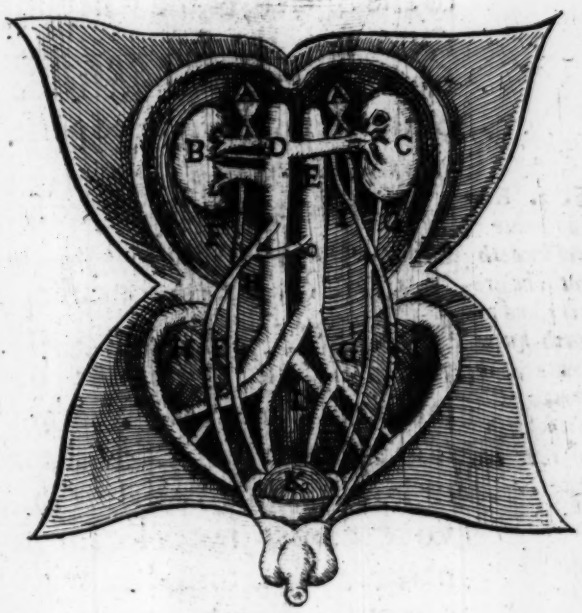
with *Pylades*) I ſhall deſcribe the other, it being an excrement that gives beſt and ſureſt indication of the diſeaſe.

§ 2. *Urine defined, how made, concocted, and ſeparated in the body.*

Sennertus, out of *Laurentius* and others, doth define *Urine* and the matter of it, to be nothing elſe but *Excrementum tenue & aquoſum ex potu genitum.* lib 1. cap. 9. a thin and watry excrement begotten of drink, or the watry portion of *Chylus*, or whatſoever elſe may be converted into watry humor. Or with *Rantzouius* in his book *de conſervanda valetudine*; *Urina eſt ſeroſior pars ſanguinis à renibus attracta.* For *Urine* in waveing it ſelf with the bloud, conveyeth it ſelf into all the parts of the body; and from thence returning back again into the veins, liver, and the veſſels of the *Urine*, retaineth with it ſome *Symptoms* of the condition of the parts affected from whence it proceed-

eth. For the common food of man being received, concocted & incorporated together, is there become *chylus*, that is, a white juicy ſubſtance: then *Pylorus*, the neither orifice or mouth of the ſtomach receivs it, paſſing thither by an iſſue: thence to *Duodenum*, or firſt-gut: from thence to *Ieiunum*, or the hungry-gut: from thence again five of the *Meſenterie-veins* (being branches of the *Vein* called *Porta*, which convey the juice of the meat concocted, from the ſtomach to the Liver) do ſuck ſo much as is profitable for nouriſhment; where after many purifications and concoctions, it is again conveyed into *vena porta*, where it is turned into bloud, and thence ſent into *vena cava*, the hollow vein, where it is again more purified, the excrementitious parts thereof being ſeparated and ſent to their proper ſeats; as

Choler



A.A. *Kernells belonging to the kidneys or the receptacles of Melancholy blood.* B. *The right Rein, or Kidney.* C. *The left Reine.* D. *The Trunck of the hollow Vein descending.* E. *The Trunck of the great Arterie descending.* F.F. *The right Ureter or water-conduit.* G.G. *The left Ureter.* H.H. *The right spermatick vessell.* I.I. *The left spermatick vessell.* K. *A part of the bladder belonging to the Urine, by which the vessells carrying the seed passe under the Abdomen into the yard.* L.L. *The lowest part of the Abdomen.*

Choler to the Gall, Melancholy to the Spleen, & the wheyiſh part thereof to the Emulgent-veins: from whence again it is drawn of the Reins, and altered perfectly into Urine.

§. 3. *How the urine deſcendeth into the ureters, and giveth knowledge of the ſtate and diſpoſition of the humors.*

Urine being an unprofitable excrement, deſcendeth into the *Vreters* or water-conduits, and from thence into the bladder; where by the aſſiſtance of the muſcle Sphincter, which is *muſculus conſtrictivus* ſhutting the neck of it, it is at mans pleaſure in part voyded, but not all; for ſome part thereof, together with the bloud, is diſtributed into every member of the body, and voided afterwards: and therefore urine is not onely made of that watry ſubſtance which is drawn from the Liver; but alſo, from the greater and leſſer veins, and from the whole body. *Urina eſt ſeroſitas ſanguinis in Renibus et Veſica*

Alſte

Alstedius Encyclopæd. lib. 7.

Urine thus ſearching the whole body by an univerſall ſource and influence, cannot but give light, together with a generall knowledge of the ſtate of the whole body: but chiefly and more eſpecially from the Stomach, Gutts, and Meſentery veins, from the Liver, and *Vena cava*, from the Bladder, with his muſcles, ſinews, and Yard. For as it doth manifeſtly ſhew the ſtate of the humors contained in the liver and greater Veins: ſo alſo it doth reveale to the judgement of exact inſpection, the griefs and maladies reſiding in the ſmaller veins, and ſubſtance of the whole body.

CHAP. II.

Of obſtruction and converſion of Urine: and of the diſeaſes that follow it.

ALthough urine be thus made, concocted, and ſeparated, as before is declared; yet it ſuffers many impediments by *obſtruction* and *converſion*, from whence proceed many infirmities, according to the diverſities of the cauſes.

§ 1. *Obſtruction of Urine how cauſed.*

Obſtructions are farthered by tumors, groſſe humors, ſtone, gravell, inflammations, ulcers, impoſtumes, fleſh-growing; and ſometimes through winde, and weakeneſſe, diſtempers, fractures, ruptures, diſlocations, wounds in the water-conduits or veſſells of urine. Now as oppilations or ſtoppages are cauſed by ſome of theſe:

theſe: ſo according to the ſeate of the diſeaſe and part grieved (for *dolor oſtendit locum*) and other ſigns conſenting and concurring, the grief may be found out by the part obſtructed.

§ 2. *What diſeaſes, obſtruction of urine cauſeth in the members.*

As obſtruction of urine is the cauſe of many evils in the body: ſo it being generated and made in the body, and not voyded nor expelled, but being converted into the head, it cauſeth the Phrenſie, Melancholy, Catarrhs, impoſtumes, & weakneſſe of the brain: into the ſtomach, vomiting, gnawings, and crudities: into the throat, *Bronchocele*, or throat-dropſie: into the belly, the Dropſies *Aſcites*, *Tympanites*, *Anaſarca*, with its *ſpecies Hypoſarca*, *Sarcites*, and *Leucophlegmatia*: which *Horace* long ſince hath truely deſcribed *in lib.2. Ode 2.*

Creſcit indulgens ſibi dirus Hydrops,
Nec ſitim pellit, niſi cauſa morbi

Fugerit

Fugerit venis, & aquoſus albo
Corpore languor.

The ſelf-indulgent dropſie grows
Nor doth the palats thirſt unloſe,
Till man from veins the dolours cauſe,
And pallid watry faintneſs draws.

into the gutts, *iliaca paſsio* with laſks; and ſometimes when it is mixed with wind, the rowling of the gutts together, or knitting of them, which is the diſeaſe *miſerere mei Deus*, which is very ſeldome cured: into the wombe, *menſtruarum fluxus*: into the Cods, ruptures, and *Hydrocela*, which is a diſeaſe that hath confluence to the ſtones, with ſwelling and ſoreneſſe: into the joynts, *Sciatica*, and the joynt-ſickneſs: into the parts grieved, weakneſs and impoſtumations.

§. 3. *Of converſion of urine to the parts of the body.*

Or if the parts formerly obſtructed do exonerate themſelves by urine, then the head is diſtempered

pered with catarrhs: the throat with *Angina*, ſquinancy, hoarſenes, and coughs: the Lungs with inflammation, heat & waſting: the ſolid parts of the body with *Maraſmodes*, conſuming and melting feavers: the ſpleen with Melancholy: the Gall with cholerick fluxes: broken veins with piſſing of bloud: the ſpermatick veſſells with *Gonorrhea* and flux of ſeed: the womb with terms ſuppreſſed, and voyded by urine: the Hemorrhoidall veins with the Hemorrhods: the joynts with Arthritis or *articularis morbus*, the joynt-ſickneſs, viz. *Sciatica*, *chiragra & podagra*: and divers other partsof the body with evacuation criticall, ſymptomaticall or artificiall; for the parts and members being inflamed, like Cupping-glaſſes draw humors unto them.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

A discourse of the Colours of Urine, and of mixing them according to quantity, number, and weight.

NOw for the better finding out of each particular distemper, the colour and contents of the Urine is to be considered.

§. 1. *Of Colour, what it is, and how made perspicible, and distinguished.*

For colour (without which no man can judge or distinguish of Urines) is defined to be a bright shining, terminated in some object illustrated by light: and by reason of its divers temperament doth offer a various shape to the sight, or visible spirits of the eye; which proceeds either from the humidness of the subject, or from the light it self. And because to describe every particular colour were (to use Politians words) *Sibylla*

byllæ folia colligere, a matter difficult, and in a manner infinite: I ſhall reduce them to their firſt grounds, and write only of as many of them as are for my purpoſe. *Color* (ſaith Ariſtotle lib. de ſenſu & ſenſ:) *eſt extremitas perſpicui in corpore terminato.* Three things are required that colour may apeare: 1 *extremitas in corpore*: 2 *pellucidum*, becauſe in the dark no colour appeares: 3 *corpus definitum*, becauſe on thoſe bodies that are farr diſtant no colour is diſcerned at all.

The two extream Colours are white and black: intermediate to theſe are *puniceus*, purpure, yellow, green, & others that are mixed of them, as followeth in order. Of colours ſome are ſimple; ſome are mixed: Of ſimple colours, there are two primarie, viz. white and black, out of which all the reſt are made: for ſimple colours

lours are of ſuch abſolute perfection, as that they need not the participation of any other colour to make them abſolute.

§2. *Of ſimple colours, viz. of white and black.*

1. *Albedo eſt color ſimplex* (ſaith Scribonius lib. Phyſicor.) *in corpore tenuiore multa luminoſitate cõſtans*: and is cauſed when the humor and moiſture dryeth, as in lime, chalk, ſalt, ſugar, &c. or thickneth, as in ſnow, ſpume. For the aire being incloſed, by reaſon of its ſubtilneſs, *propter internum aerem*, affordeth very much light; and by reaſon of much purity and brightneſs collected unto it, hath amongſt all colours moſt light, in which reſpect it is very hurtfull unto the eyes; as it is manifeſted in thoſe that look too intenſively on ſnow; for by reaſon of the power and force of light, the viſuall ſpirits are diſſipated and confounded.

2. *Nigredo*, Black is a colour dia-

diametrically oppoſed to white, and is thus defined by Scribonius, *Nigredo eſt color in corpore craſsiore exiguæ luminoſitatis particeps.* in a groſſe or earthy ſubſtance: which is cauſed either by the aduſtion of moiſt aire, or water throughly mixed with the earth: for ſo the aire being ſhut out, it leaves behind a dark, thick blackneſs, as in a dead cole, ſoote of the chimny, ſmoake, *&c.* for the moiſture being exhauſted by the fire, there remaines nought elſe but blackneſs: *quæcunq; enim ignis allambit, nigra fiunt.* This colour is no wayes gratefull to the ſight; but proves very obnoxious unto it, as appeares in them that a long time have bin detained in darkneſs. *Sebaſt: Ver: lib. 4. de gener.*

Secondary colours are ſuch as either ariſe out of the mingled portions of ſimple colours: where-

§. 3. *Of ſecondary colours, and from whence they ariſe.*

whereof ſome are meane between both, as bloud-red, red like ſaffron it ſelf, green, sky-colour: theſe are *colores medii*, and have their primary eſſence from the ſimple colours, either by an equall, or unequall mixture of them; for *mixtus color eſt, qui ex ſimplicium contemperatione producitur.* whereof ſome are compounded of both the ſimples; and ſome declining more to one then to the other, by an unequall proportion: or ſuch as ariſe out of either extreams; as ſaffron, that is, ſuch as is like to water wherein the flower of ſaffron hath bin diſſolved; or blew, a deep blew made of an equall mixture of white and black.

§. 4. *Of colours intermediate or mixed.*

The intermediate colours then are produced out of the mixture of the extreames, whereof ſome of them incline to white, other to black: to white is conjoyned accor-

according to the opinion of *Aristotle lib: de ſenſu & ſenſ.*

1. *Flavus*, yellow; which is generated as often as much white is mixed with leſſer black, and therefore the ſplendour is drowned with a certain obſcuritie: or, as *Varro* affirmeth, *lib.4. de gener.* when there is a mixture of two portions of white, with one of red. Of this colour is ripe corn, the yolk of an egg; which is ſometimes changed into the colour of pure gold, *fulvus*, and is cauſed where the humor waxeth dry: for experience teacheth, that corn looks not yellow till its moiſture faileth; as in Autumn, when naturall moiſture decayeth, the colour of green leavs is changed into yellow.

2. *Viridis*, green, belongs unto black, which ariſeth out of the mixture of leſſer red and more black: as appeares by the definiti-

on, *Viridis eſt color nigredine copioſiore & rubedine minore contemperatus.* Others compound it of four parts white, and five black.

3. *Rubeus*, red, is generated when much opacous light is fixed in brightneſs, which brightneſs is terreſtrial; yet ſo cleanſed, that the light mixing with it becomes red. So that red exactly compounded doth participate of two ſimples indifferently: which *Scribonius* thus defines, *Rubedo eſt color æquali ſimul albedinis & nigredinis combinatione conſtans.* But the beauty of the colour is much changed from black and white, to bloud-red. Again, if the light in it be ſplendid, it turns to purple, as we often ſee in the flame of fire, being mingled with fume and brightneſs. Subordinate to this colour is

4. *Puniceus*, red like apples, or ſaffron it ſelf, containing one part of

of white and two of black. This colour doth reſemble the fire, the higheſt and nobleſt of the four elements.

5. *Purpureus*, purpure, is next red, and is in a diaphanous body more opacous and impure, and therefore more obſcure: and this is the colour of Violets, or the leaves of the flower De-luce. Purpure conſiſteth of much red and a ſmall quantity of black, and is thus defined: *Purpureus color eſt qui à multa rubedine, & pauciore nigredine commiſcetur.*

6. *Cæruleus, fuſcus*, blew, sky-colour, or Azure, conſiſteth of more black, and leſſer white, viz: of three parts black, and two of white; which produceth ſuch a colour as is ſeen in the sky when it is very clear and tranſparent; for the vapours receiving the pure light of the ſun-beams cauſeth a Sapphire-like colour to appear.

CHAP. IV.

Of Colour and ſubſtance ſimul.

§. 1. *Of white Urine like milk, ſnow-water, water, or ſilver ſhining &c. what they ſignifie.*

1. *Lacteus, milk-white with thin ſubſtance*, ſignifies the ſame as ſnow-water doth (*Niveus Aqueus:*) which is either *Cruditatis nuntia*, a ſignification of cruditie, obſtruction, or converſion of humour. Again, Cruditie is cauſed either through decay of naturall heat, and ſignifies the weakneſs of the concocting faculty: or through ſuffocation. (1) Cruditie through want of naturall heat cauſeth a Conſumption, or lingering Ague, *Diabetes*, or piſſing evil, with thirſt; but if groſſneſs appear with it, then the neck of the bladder is ſtopped: for in all humoral diſeaſes before concoction appeareth, urine is white and thin, and cauſeth pain in the Spleen,

evill

evil digeſtion and a cold liver; it demonſtrates exceſs in drinking, pain in the back, evill in a frantick perſon, as ſaith *Hippocrates Aphor. lib.*4. which *Theophilus* alſo affirmeth in his Judiciall of urines.

2. *Urine ſhining like ſilver*, of women, betokeneth ſhe is with child, if ſhe caſt often, and have no appetite.

3. *Water-colour* with a dark sky betokeneth death.

4 *Urine watry and thin*, in the aged ſignifies Gout in the feet and joynts proceeding from fleame.

5. *Urine watry and thin having no reſidence*, ſignifieth the Tympany, and is more rubicund if the inflammation waxeth worſe.

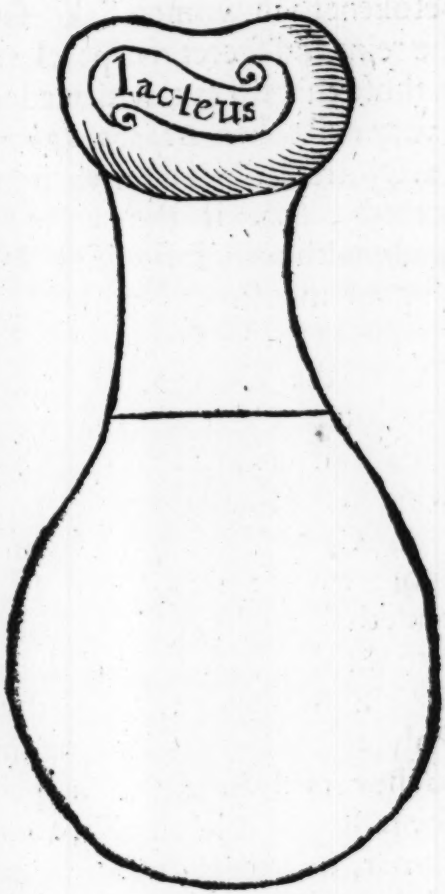
6. *Urine watry and piſſed forth little in quantity* ſignifies the ſtone in the Reins: with gravity reſidence, that the ſtone is removed from the Reins.

7. *Urine white, thin, and watry*,

ſignifies Quotidian feavers: if virulent, thick, and troubled like beaſts urine, the Lethargie, Gonorrhœa, *Morbus Gallicus*, or the Plague if it be red.

8. *Dim water*, *Inopus* or *Kianos*, ſignifies aduſtion of bloud, and if it hath no reſidence, with a feaver lethall: without a feaver it doth demonſtrate gouts or ſcabs.

9. *Caropus*, which is grayiſh of the colour of a mans nail next the joynt, or of Lyons eyes, ſignifies abundance of fleam, melancholy, imperfect digeſtion, or the ſtone with gravill. (2) Cruditie being of two ſorts, the next is through ſuffocation, and cauſeth worms, Hydropſies, with cold diſtemper: with thicker urine, Apoplexy: falling evil, with leadiſh colour: *Vertigo* or ſwimming in the head, with greeniſh colour: Palſey, fleame, melancholy, gout, with little motes in the ſediment.


lacteus

10. *White Urine and Virulent*, betokeneth in women, ſickneſs in the reins and ſecret receptacles: & in thoſe that do rave with madneſs a very evil token. *Hippoc. Aph.* 72.

2. Obſtruction of the liver, reins, ureters, &c. if the urine be made with pain, it ſignifies ſtopping of menſtrues; with blackiſh duſt in the ſediment, Jaundies, ſtone in the bladder, ſtrangurie, impoſtumes growing near the paſſage of urine, *Iliaca paſſio*, or wind in the ſmall guts.

3. Or converſion of humour another way: if to the head, it cauſeth Catarrhs, which diſtilling into the inferiour parts of the body, viz. to the noſe, it cauſeth the Polypus; to the eyes Ophthalmia; to the ears, deafneſſe; to the palat, the falling of Columella; to the throat, hoarſneſs; to the mouth, exulcerations; to the jawes and mandible, tooth-ach; to Trachea arteria,

arteria, or wind-pipe, the Cough; to the lungs, *Aſthma*; to the bowels, the iliack, whereof ſometimes follow the fluxes *Diarrhœa*, *Lienteria*, and *Dyſenteria*; to the Reins, *Nephreſia*; to the joynts, *articularis morbus* or the gout.

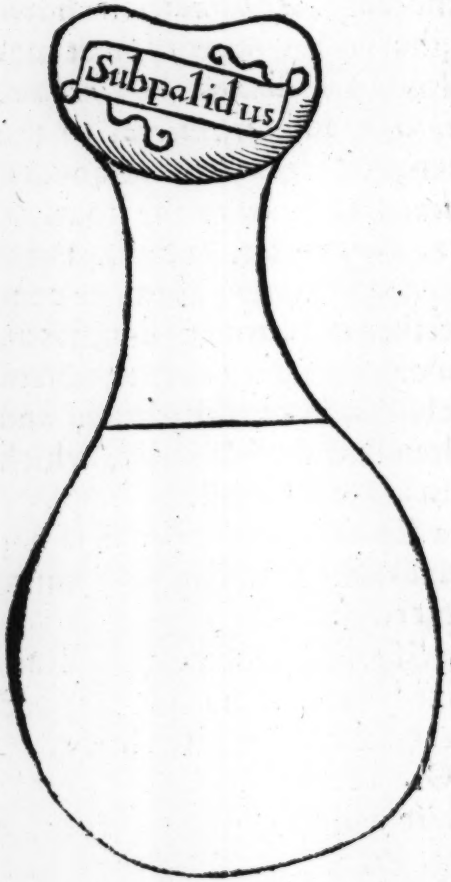
1. *Subpallidus*, *ſpiceus*, Pale, flaxen, and ſomewhat more concoct then the former, ſignifies an exulceration and conſumption of the lungs, in quantity little, and colour leadiſh, only paler, which with a lask is lethall. 5. 2. *Of urines pale, flaxen, or paliſh.*

2 If *pale*, abundance of fleame; if thick, a Quotidian; if remiſs, great cold.

3. If *paliſh*, abundance of fleam mixed with ſome choler, and great diſtemper of the body.

Of Urines Cryſtalline, milk-white and horn-white, ſee more pag. 32.

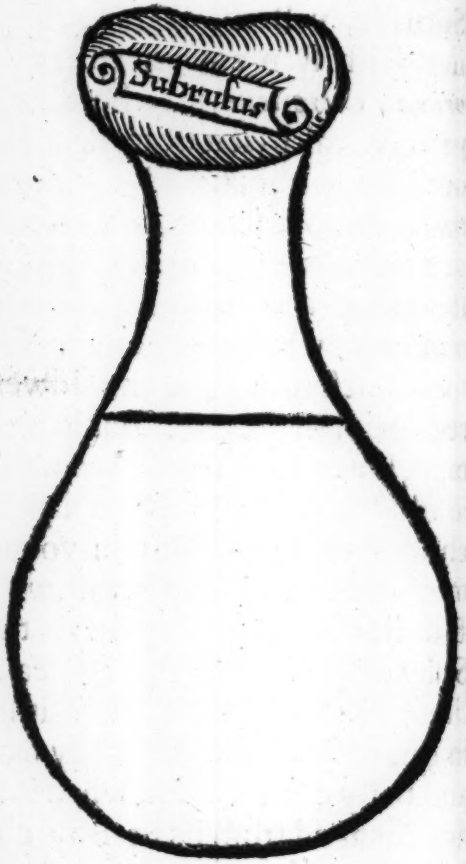
1. *Subrufus*


Subpalidus

1. *Subrufus*, *aureus*, *citrinus*, Subrufe, yellow, citrine, ſignifies (ſaith Ranzovius cap. 19. *de urinæ excretione*) in whole men perfect health; if it be made without heat, without cold, without pain, without ſtench, moderately perſpicuous, and mean both in ſubſtance and quantity, having contents white, ſmooth and equall, deſcending to the loweſt region of the urine. But in ſick men, hote and ſharp diſtempers: in old men, a double tertian: in children, a Quotidian: in young men, diſeaſes of the breaſt, with Bubbles in the Region; the Spleen, with rodds and ſtreaks like Meteors; of the Liver, if it be in quantity much, the body lean and belly coſtive. And when it is not changed from its healthy colour, ſometimes it ſignifies ſharp diſeaſes, as *febris diaria*, the Plague, or ſuch like.

§. 3. *Of Urines ſubrufe, yellow, citrine, or yellow like gold.*

2. *Urine*,


Subrufus

2. *Urine ſubrufe*, cholerick, ſomewhat yellow and moderatly thick, ſignifies a pure intermitting tertian; alſo if it hath by and by a white cloud, and a laudable ſublation in the middeſt. If the urine be more red, and if in the firſt fitt there do appeare neither ſublation in the middeſt, nor cloud, the feaver will extend, and remain 7. dayes.

3. *Yellow like gold*, the beginning of ſome ſickneſs ingendered in the liver and ſtomach: if it be thin in ſubſtance, abundance of fleam, which will kindle ſome of the kinds of feavers. *gold colour* in women doth ſignifie carnal appetite.

4. *Citrine*, if bright, doth foreſhew the diſtemper of the Spleen; if thin, the diſtemper of the Liver; if full of Bubbles, that the Lungs be out of order. *Urine Citrine* ſignifies gout in the feet & joynts

joynts proceeding from a choler-
rick flux. Dr. *Board of Urine.*

§. 4. *Of ſubcitrine, light ſaffron, or ſaffron Urines.*

1. *Subcroceus, ſubflavus, flavus, croceus; light ſaffron, ſaffron, ſubcitrine,* ſignifies choler, as in a tertian, if it be thin: diſtemper of humors in the bloud, if it be thickiſh black: Melancholy, if it be in ſubſtance thick.

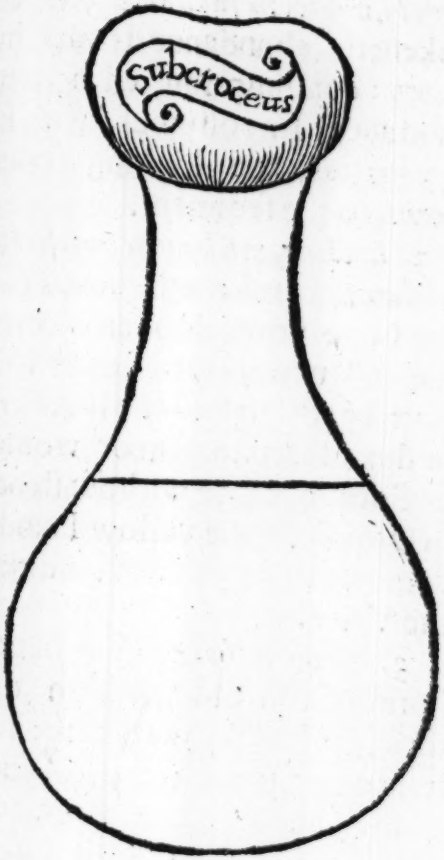
2. *Citrine*, abundance of fleam mixed with choler.

3. *Yellow, like the yellow of a lantherns horn*, that Melancholy hath great dominion: if wateriſh colour, that fleam is predominant.

4. *Fallow-Kiropus*, ſignif. Hydropſies, wind under the ſide, ſtone in the Reins of the back, or Apoſtumation of the Lungs, and fleam.

Theſe Urines following, viz. Cryſtallinus, Lacteus, & Glaucus, are ſpecies of the urine Lacteus, and are to be reduced unto it, as in pag. 24.]

Cryſtallinus


Subcroceus

§. 5. *Of urines Cryſtalline, milk white with thick ſubſtance, or horn-white.*

1. *Cryſtallinus*, *Cryſtalline poſitively white, in ſubſtance thick*, betokeneth abundance of raw humors: conſumption, with fatty ſubſtance: Impoſtumes, with filthy matter, and ſtinking ſetling down to the ſediment.

2. *Lacteus*, *milkwhite, with thick ſubſtance*, betokeneth matter of the ſtone voyded; or an ulcer in the inſtruments of urine, if it be mattery, & ſettle to the ſediment; or flux of ſeed in man or woman or Coition, if it be without ſtench; or Dropſie, if the yellow Iaundiſe continue through great cruditie in the Veins.

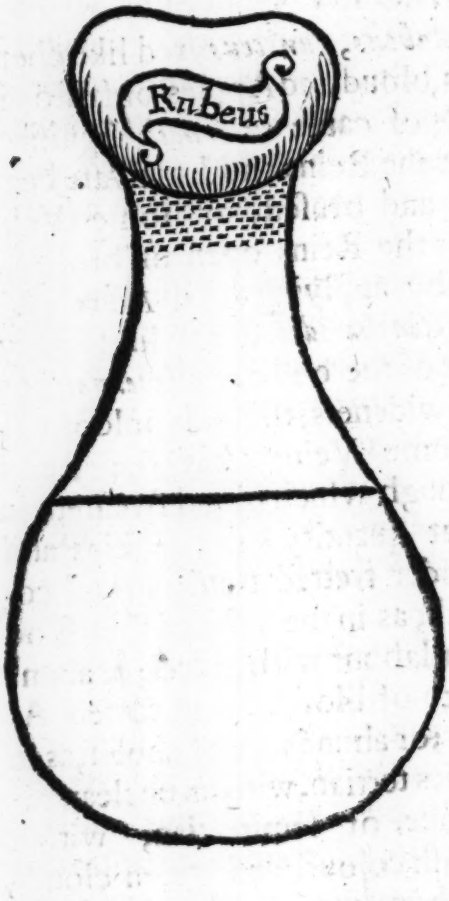
3. *Glaucus*, *horn-white*, like the horn of an old lanthorn dark through ſmoak, with thick ſubſtance not troubled, betokeneth groſſe humors, and flegmatick diſeaſes in the whole body; or that the veins are full of ill humors; or head-ach through agi-

tation

tation of ill humours aſcending.

Rubeus, puniceus, red like cherries, bloud, red Apples, or ſaffron it ſelf; of cauſe *externall*, ſignifies, that the Reins and Loyns are beaten and bruſed; or ſome Vein near the Reins open or broken; or, by applying *Sena, Rubia major, Cantharides*, or the like, to any part of the body: or *internall*, as the wideneſs, thinneſs or looſneſs of ſome Veins near the Reins through which bloud ſweateth in great quantity; or the reins and bladder fretted untill bloud cometh, as in the grief of the ſtone after labour with gravel; or abundance of bloud, as in rotten Agues; or abundance of choler, as in Agues tertian, with an unclean reſidence; or ſemitertian, with a leadiſh colour, and green cloud; or abundance of unnaturall heat ſaith *Rantzovius*, melting the

§. 6. Of red Urines like cherries, bloud red Apples, or ſaffron it ſelf.


Rubeus

moiſture of the body into Urine in great quantity, with fat floting aloft, as in the conſumption; or Urine ſtaied too long in the body, whereby it becomes more coloured and concoct, as happens in the Palſie, Apoplexie, Epilepſia, Bloudy-flux, Colick, Iliack; or obſtructions of the Gall, as in the Iaundiſe, with pain in the neck and ſhort-ribbs; or obſtruction of the Spleen, or Liver, as in the Dropſie; or Relapſe, if it be in ſubſtance firſt thick and ſhortly after thin, before and after the Critical day: in young men without danger, in old men lethall.

§. 7. *Of bloudy Urine, and mattery.*

1. *Bloudy urine* ſignifies that the bladder is hurt, or ſome rottenneſs within it: if it be without ſickneſs, that ſome vein is broken: or if it be in women clear as water, it betokeneth Head-ach.

2. *Red like blood,* if it ſtinck-

keth, ſign: a putrified Liver, or ſome impediment in the inferior parts. *Bloudy urine* may come three wayes; firſt, from the Liver; ſecondly, from a Vein named *Kyli*, which is a Vein in the Cods; thirdly, from the bladder. If from the bladder, the Vrine will ſtinck, and the ſubſtance fall to the bottom, with pain about the ſhare, bladder, and yard: if from the Liver, the Urine willl be clear and bloudy, with pain on the right ſide: if from the Vein *Kyli*, then ſome Veins which have recourſe to that are broken, and the bloud diſtilling from the Vein makes it *bloudiſh*. Alſo bloud may come from the reins of the back, and ſo into the bladder; and then the Patient doth feel pain and pricking in the reins of his back, which doth come of the raſing of a ſtone in one of the water Conduits.

3. *Vri*

3. *Urine bloudy and mattery* with ſtench, ſignifies Vlcers of the bladder and of its neck, with a groſſe reſidence like bran: and ſometimes thin skins, like leaves and wooll, are ſent out with it. alſo it ſignifies a putrid Liver.

§. 8. *Of reddiſh Urine, red like a burning Cole, or ruddiſh dimmer then gold.*

1. *Reddiſh Urine and thick* ſign. Head-ach cauſed of bloud: *reddiſh* like *wateriſh bloud* is of the ſame ſignification with *bloud-red.*

2. *Red like a burning Coale*: demonſtrates a feaver; or elſe inflammation of the Liver: if cloudy, a Pleuriſie; if thick, that the bloud is infected; if thin and cloudy, that choler aboundeth.

3. *Ruddiſh dimmer then gold* in Children ſignifies diſtemperature; in aged perſons, a good ſigne of health, if the contents be good, which do yield certain judgement of the diſeaſe, whiles the Urine it ſelf is a meretricious Harlot.

§. 9. *Of claret, crimſon, purple, blew, and blewiſh Urines.*

1. *Subrubeus*, *palmeus*, *Claret*, like to *Bole-armoniack*, ſignifies inclination to ſickneſs, and continuation of the diſeaſe; yet without danger, if it hath a ſediment of like colour and ſubſtance.

2. *Purpureus vineus*, Crimſon like *blackiſh red-wine*, ſignifies in whole men exceſſive labour in the heat of the ſunne, or fire, whereby the bloud is inflamed and roſted, as in a burning Ague, with thirſt, watching, Coughs, and other Symptoms of an Ague; or Choler aduſt turned into Melancholy.

3. *Paſſeus*, *Cyaneus*, *purple* of the colour of *raiſins of the ſunne*, indicates the yellow Jaundiſe if it continues long: or health, with ſignes of concoction: or abundance of bloud in young men, with heavineſs about the Liver.

4. *Vinetus*, *fuſcus*, *cæruleus*, *Iranus*, *blavus*, *Blew*, betokeneth ſtripes

Subrubeus

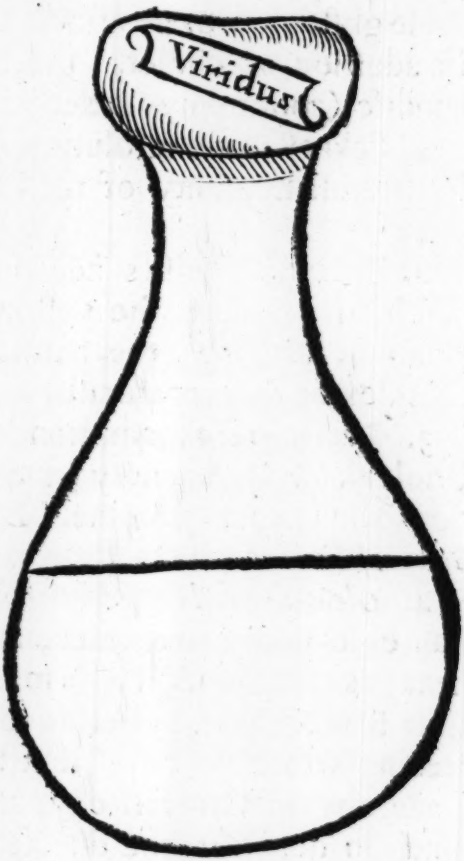
ſtripes and bruſeings, and that the humour is voyded; or extream cold and mortification; or great heat and roſting of the bloud; or ſtrangurie at hand in thoſe that have the ſtone; or recovery and health, where the Patient is mending.

5. *Blewiſh* ſignifies the Flix, Hydropſies, and pain in the Liver.

§. 10. *Of Urines that be green, greeniſh, dimm-green, and oily-green.*

1. *Viridis, porraceus, praſinus*, *Green as leek-leaves, coleworts*, or rather *greeniſh* alone, is commonly lethall: *Viridis mortem plerumque deſignat*, (ſaith Rantz.) or cold mortall, if leadiſh colour and black follow ſucceſsively at divers times: or Quotidian Ague, or Melancholy aduſt, or yellow Iaundiſe with an Ague: or heat and aduſtion of humours, if green hath black immediately ſucceeding, and not leadiſh coming between, with great heat, thirſt,

ſhort


Viridus

short breath; and the like with the Urine glistering. *Green* also signifies adustion of choler, green-Jaundise (commonly called the green sickness) and resolution of the naturall humidity of the Patient.

2. *Greenish* signifies adustion of bloud inducing the yellow-Jaundise, altering the naturall complexion into unnaturall.

3. *Dimm green*, adustion of Choler and Melancholy, inducing the black-Jaundise. *Dr. Board of Urines.*

4. *Oleaceus*, *Oyly-green* in substance clammy and thick, and heavy as Oyl, good, if it be made after black Urine, as better succeeding worse: for so, if it be made on the Criticall day, and much in quantity, the disease is voyded; otherwise it indicates either the dropsie or the colick: or ill, by reason of great distemperature

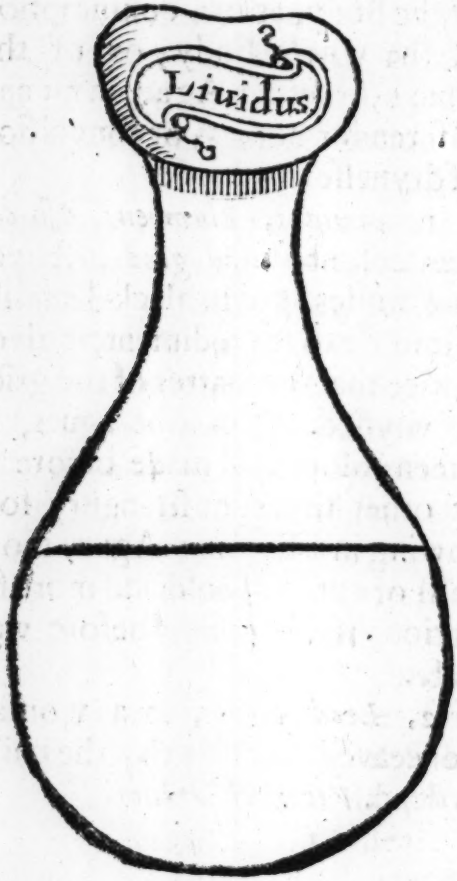
perature of heat, and imbecillity of the body, as in a consumption of the whole body; or of the Lungs; or tertian Ague, in fat and soft tender bodies; or convulsion of dryness, madness.

§. 11. *Of Urines that be Ash-colour, colour of lead, and their indications.*

1. *Lividus, Plumbeus, Ash-colour*, colour of *lead, good*, in stripes and bruises, and in black-Jaundise if it settle to the sediment, it gives notice that the matter of the grief is voyded: *ill*, in hot agues, if green colour was made before as at other times; or strangury following in a burning Ague, mortall; or extream cold and mortification, if the colour before was pale.

2. *Lead-colour*, in a woman conceaved, signifies that the child is dead. *Vicar. of Urines.*

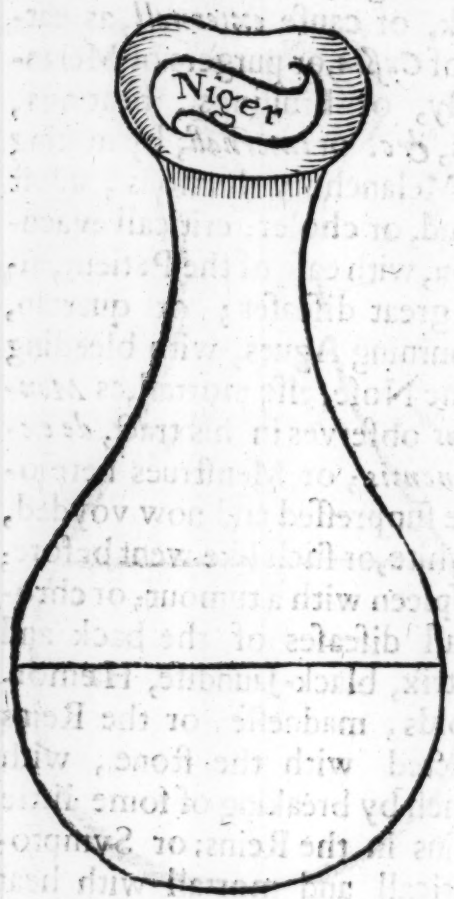
1. *Niger*,


Liuidus.

1. *Niger*, *Black*, in ſubſtance thick, of cauſe *externall*, as eating of *Caſſia*, or purgers of Melancholy, or bruiſings, beatings, falls, *&c.* or *internall*, by mixing of Melancholy humous, aduſt bloud, or choler; criticall evacuation, with eaſe of the Patient, after great diſeaſes; or quartan, or burning Agues, with bleeding at the Noſe, elſe mortall, as *Montanus* obſerves in his tract, *de excrementis*; or Menſtrues heretofore ſuppreſſed and now voyded, if white, or ſuch like went before; or ſpleen with a tumour; or chronicall diſeaſes of the back and matrix, black-Jaundiſe, Hæmorrhoids, madneſſe, or the Reins affected with the ſtone, with ſtench by breaking of ſome little Veins in the Reins; or Symptomaticall and mortall with heat and aduſtion, as in ſharp Agues, if green Urine went before, or red

§. 12. *Of black, and blackiſh Urines.*

ac-


Niger

accompanied with heat, leanneſſe and thirſt, the Urine virulent and ſmall in quantity; or cold, if blew, green, or aſh-colour went before, with little ſediment, and united.

2. *Black Urine: nigra eſt mala.* for if the ſick party lothes when he goes to ſledge, and ſpeaks he knows not what when he goes to ſtool, it is lethall.

3. *Black Urine like ruſt and canker in metall,* little in quantity, with reſidence like meal, ſignifies the Apoplexie.

4. *Blackiſh Urine,* as if one ſhould mix ſoote wherein fleſh newly killd had bin waſhed, ſignifies ſuppreſſion of the Menſtrues.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the number, colour, substance and quantity of contents appearing in the three Regions of Urine.

§. 1. Of Contents appearing in the Sediment or lowest Region of Urine.

THe Regions of Vrine are answerable to the severall Regions of mans body: that is to say, the upper Region with the Circle pertains to the head and Brain; the middle Region doth belong to the Heart, Lungs and Stomach, and to all other officiall members about the Midriff; the lower Region to the Liver, Kidnies, Reins of the back, and other inferiour parts. The number, colour, substance and quantity of contents appearing in either of these, are here described.

1. *Oleaceus*, *oyly-green* contents appearing in the sediment or

or loweſt Region of Urine, (*as judicious Fletcher obſerves in his judgment of Urines cap.* 8.) ſignifies conſumption of the reins or bladder, with pain in the reins, without an ague, and piſſed faſt: or if fatneſſe ſwimmeth in the Urine, conſumption of the whole body with an ague.

2. *Fat urine*, white and moiſt, betokeneth the feaver quartan; ponderous urine, that the bladder is hurt. (Dr. *Board.*) There are two kinds of *fatneſſe* in Urine: the one is *greaſie*, the other is of an *oyly* ſubſtance: if it be *greaſie*, it doth ſignifie debility in Nature, and waſting of it: if it be *oyly*, it ſignifies Maraſmos, or fever Hectick, or elſe ſome ſickneſſe to come ſhortly.

3. *Eruaceum*, *Orobeum*, *red fetches* do ſignifie inflammation of the Liver, conſumption of the whole body, or of the Reins.

4. *Dreggy ſediment*, mingled with bloud, ſignifies death.

5. *Follium Lamina, ſquama*] *Plates, ſcales*, ſignifie a conſumption with an Ague; or exulceration of the bladder with ſtench and purulent matter; or inflammation of the bladder and Liver; long ſickneſſe; if thick and heavy, mortification: A *Scaly water*, like to the ſcales of fiſhes, doth ſignifie a feaver Hectick; and a *Squamous water* a little bigger then the flakes of bran, a conſumption.

6. *Furfur*, *Bran*, courſe bran, ſignifies unkindly heat, with a conſumption of the whole body, with crudity and thin urine; or ſcabbedneſſe of the whole body, if the patient hath no feaver; or of the bladder only, with pain and itch about the root of the yard.

7. *Simila, puls, fine meal* or *flower*, indicates colliquation of the

the ſolid parts, if they be white; or extream aduſtion of bloud, and therefore long ſickneſſe, and for the moſt part mortall; or conception with child, if there be fine meal or ſtirch in the ſwimm, or ſetling to the ſediment like fine carded wooll, the reſt of the urine a little troubled, and greeniſh, or Aſh-colour.

8. *Crudus humor, raw humour, clammy* like *ſnevill*, or the *white* of an *egg*, if it be without pain, it ſignifies exulceration of the reins and bladder: or with pain, impoſtume, or ſtone in the reins & bladder: or *raw humours* ſometimes cauſing an Ague, and appearing in the Sediment, ſignifies either Ache in the Reins; or the Sciatica, Strangury, or *Tenaſmus*.

9. *Pus, rotten* and *purulent matter*, like the *matter of a ſore*, and ſtinking, which when the urinall is ſhaken diſperſeth it ſelf into fat-

fatty and oily resolutions, signifie exulcerations of the reins without pain: or (*as Fernelius de Urinis observes*,) of the bladder, with pain about it: or of the Liver, with pain under the right short-ribbs: or putrefaction of the Liver, if it be very dreggie: or Impostume of the Lungs, or Pleurisie: or thick rheume causing difficulty in pissing: or Phrensie, or *Squinancia*, if there be pain in the Lungs, Liver or bladder; or if there be no pain in these members it riseth either from inflammations, or contagious flux of *Venus*.

10. *Slimy or congelate matter*, like the white of a raw egg half decocted, signifies either pain in the reins of the back, or in the neck of the bladder, or about the fundament, or in the head of the yard, and if not holpen in short time, lethall. *Dr. Board of Urines.*

11. *Filthy matter*, flowes either

ther from the reins of the back, or from the bladder, or from the Liver. Where note, if it comes from the reins of the back, the Patient doth feel pain about the Loyns and Flanks; if from the bladder, he doth feel pain about the ſhare; if from the Liver, he doth feel pain about the rightſide.

12. *Poli, caruncula, filamenta, haires like pieces of fleſh*, long, ſlender, and hairy, do ſignifie with thick urine, either diſſolution of the whole body with an Ague, colour oily, or green: or diſſolution of the reins without an Ague, the hairs fatty and groſſe: or obſtruction of the reins with groſſe and clammy humours, as in the Strangurie and piſſing evill: or exulceration of the reins and bladder, with purulent matter: or flux of Sperm after Coition, Gonorrhœa, or Venerous pollutions: or when women have their

white-flowers, or unclean matrices.

13. *Chopt haires*] betokeneth reſolution, and waſting in the reins of the back.

14. *Arenula, ſabulum*] Gravell or ſand, in colour red, white, or blackiſh, do ſignifie (ſaith *Rantzovius*) the breeding of the ſtone in the reins of the back, if it be red: or the ſtone in the bladder, if it be white, with pain in the bladder and about the ſhare. Alſo the heat of the Liver and the reins, or aduſtion of humours, if it be blackiſh, as in cholerick diſeaſes and burning-Agues; or Melancholick infirmities; or pain in the joynts or reins, leproſie, or *morbus Gallicus* confirmed: Hemorrhoids, coſtiveneſſe, or heat in the Liver, if there be no pain in the reins: or the receipt of ſharp diuretick Medicines and abſterſive, producing gravell from the reins.

15. *Sanguis*

15 *Sanguis, grumus ſanguinis*] *Bloua pure, thick, groſſe, or cloddy*, ſignifies that the veſſells of bloud and veins, either have their orifice open, as in criticall evacuation of Menſtrues without pain; or declination of the diſeaſes of the Spleen, with much reſidence and dreggs; or when the Veins be too weak, as in *Exanthemata* or ſmall poxes; or the Liver too weak, for ſo, pure bloud is voyded by ſtool; or the reins and bladder too weak, as in old men; or membranes and tunicles of the Veins looſe, thin, and full of pores, whereby thin bloud is voyded; or ſubſtance and membranes hurt by a fall, beatings, bruſings, leaping, and violent exerciſe, and ſo, cloddy bloud is voyded; or corroſive or cauſtick medicines; or openers of obſtructions; or by the exulceration of the reins, or bladder; or by

the ſtone, and ſo, filthy and cloddy bloud is evacuated.

16 *Sperma, ſemen,*] *Seed*, which (the urinall being ſhaken) lightly floteth and aſcendeth, ſignifies that either the ſeed aboundeth in quantity, as after Coition; or elſe in quality, being ſharp, hot, and ſalt; or elſe is thin, and wateriſh, and departs involuntarily, making the Loyns and body lean; or elſe is virulent and contagious, as in the French pox, with gravelly and ſandy contents; or elſe the Spermatick veſſells are *too ſlippery*; or elſe too weak in their retentive faculty, waſting the whole body, as in the Apoplexie, palſy in the Genitors, falling ſickneſſe: for in theſe diſeaſes, ſtool, urine and ſeed are involuntarie. *Fletcher judgement of Urines, cap.* 8.

17. *Cineres*] *Duſt*, *black*, or *lead-ſh*, and *heavy*, ſignifies the flux of the Hemorrhoids at hand, the

the colour of Urine remiſſe; or pain, and diſeaſes of the ſpleen, the duſt being ſomewhat brown and purple; or ſtopping of Menſtrues, in ſubſtance thick, colour pale, flaxen or white, with little reſidence; or pain in the loines, reins, and other inferiour parts by which the bloud paſſeth in the Hemorrhoidall Veins to the fundament. *Dr. Board.*

18. *Atomi*] *Motes*, ſuch as appear in the ſun-beames, either red or white, ſignifie putrefaction, as in the Peſtilence, *Morbus Gallicus*, with ſtench: or agitation or commotion of humours, as in the ſmall pox, or meaſles: or diſeaſes of the Mother; floting all over the urine yet warm, and afterwards ſetling to the ſediment, do ſignifie a double ſtrife betwixt Nature and the diſeaſe: or Rheum in the whole body, if they appear univerſally: or in the

ſu-

ſuperiour parts, if they appear in the cloud; or in the middle parts, if they appear in the ſwimm; or in the loweſt parts of the body, if they appear in the ſediment: or conception in women, if they ſettle down to the bottome: which if they be red through great abundance of heat and bloud, a male-child is conceived; but if white, through leſſer abundance of heat and bloud, a female.

§. 2. Of Contents appearing in the ſublation or middle Region, and how they differ from thoſe in the Sediment.

II. There is little or no difference between the Contents of the ſediment, or loweſt Region, and between the middle region and ſublation, except it be in theſe few particulars. viz. 1. *Contents in the ſublation* ſig: ſome windineſſe. 2ly, *Good contents in the ſwimm*, as white, ſaffron, clarret, and equall, are not ſo good in the Sediment. Preſence of the ſwimm is a ſure prognoſtick of health; yet the preſence of

of the ſediment is neceſſary before there can be a recovery. Thirdly, *Ill Contents in the ſwimm* which are ſignes of ſickneſſe, are, black, green, leadiſh, ſolid, and deformed. 4*ly*, *Contents in the ſwimm* point out the diſeaſes of the middle parts, as about the *Hypochondria*, *Viſcera*, &c. 5*ly*, *Sand or gravell* in colour reddiſh, and cleaving to the ſides of the Urinall, as if the urine did congeal into ſtones, ſignifies aduſtion of the Liver. 6*ly*, *Motes* being puft up by unnaturall and flatuous heat, and afterwards ſetling to the Sediment, and troubling the urine, demonſtrateth great ſtrife in the veins, betwixt naturall heat, and the diſeaſe to be determined by age, ſtrength, dyet, complexion, and good order of the Patient. *Fletch: ex Montan. de excrem.*

III The third or higheſt Region

§. 3. *Of Contents appearing in the cloud, or upper Region.*

Region of Urine is called the Cloud, wherein is to be considered (as in the former) the substance, quantity, colour, &c. where there is little difference, save only, the contents in the cloud (compared with other Regions) have least signification of good, in good signes: and on the contrary, least signification of ill, in ill signes. We will therefore proceed to their description. viz.

1. *Albus*] *white*, signifies in perfect tertian Agues, abundance of choler, and so continuance of the disease; or in rotten Agues, great danger through pain and grief in the fore-part of the belly, about the short ribbs.

2. *Rubeus*] *red*, signifies the changing of the sickness into a Quartan; or concoction of humours; or head-ach through flatuous spirits ascending up into the head, and so continuance of the disease. 3. *Ni-*

3. *Niger*] *black*, ſignifies long-watchings and lack of ſleep, whereof followeth the lightneſſe of the brain, raveing, doting, which in old age is mortall.

§. 4. *Sheweth what the clouds in Urine are like; and what they ſignifie.*

Clouds in Urine are much like unto ſpiders webs, and do ſignifie evill digeſtion; coming through evill digeſtion of the Liver, and imbecillity of it through weakneſſe of the ſtomach. If they are in colour

1. *Reddiſh*] the ſickneſſe is ſharp and ſtrong. If

2 *Yellowiſh*, 3 *Swart* or 4 *Purple* } it ſignifies calefication of the Liver.

5. *If fattiſh*] unkind heat in the ſpirituall members, and waſting of the naturall Moiſture in man, and reſolution of the whole body, if it hath long continued: but if it appeares on the ſuddain in heaps, and continues not long, it demonſtrates the colliquation of

of the Reins. *Rantz. de vrinæ excretione.*

6. *Dark-sky*, ſignifies death.

§. 5. *Of Deformed contents appearing in the whole Region of the cloud.*

Deformed contents appearing in the whole region of the Cloud are, viz.

1. *Nebula*] a little white cloud appearing in the *upper* Region of the urine, ſignifies flegmatick matter to be elevated by ſtrong heat, a ſigne of concoction and declination of the diſeaſe, if it ſettle in the Sediment.

2. *Fumus*] ſmoak in the whole Region of the cloud, in colour blackiſh, reddiſh, or yellow, ſignifies viſcous and tough matter, aduſt and cholerick; or abundance of unnaturall heat; puffing up ſome raw matter, and therefore continuance of the diſeaſe.

3. *Granula divulſa*] ſmall grains, dropps, or motes diſperſed, if blackiſh, do ſignifie aduſtion

ion of matter, and waſting of the ſolid parts, being violently puffed up by unnaturall heat of maligne Agues, which oftentimes are mortall.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Colours, ſignifications, and differences, of Spume, foame, froth, and Bubbles appearing on the Crown or Circle.

THe Circles of Urine, according to their colour and ſubſtance, ſhew the diſpoſition of the Brain and heade for

§. 1. *Colours appearing on the Crown or Circle.*

1. *Plumbeus*] *Leadiſh, blew, & black*, ſignifies the falling-ſickneſs, Apoplexie, or mortification of the Brain, whereby the Sinews doe not their dutie in ſenſe and motion.

2. *Rubeus*] *Red*; being firſt leadiſh, and certain dayes after red,

red, ſignifies Head-ach; or recovery of the animall power: or red and thin in ſubſtance, pain in the right ſide of the head coming of Choler.

3. *Viridis*] *Green* betokeneth Choler; or Phrenſie of *green* Choler, if it be in a ſharp Ague; or aduſtion of hot choler aſſaulting the head. *Green* in a feaver doth ſignifie pain in the head, coming of choler; and if it doth continue, it will ingender an Impoſtume which will cauſe a Phrenſie. *Dr Board. item Fletcher.*

4. *Niger*] *Black*, is of the ſame indication as *black* urine is of, for it ſignifies mortification, if *leadiſh* colour went before; or aduſtion, if *green* colour went before.

5. *Flavus*] *Saffron*, joyned with thick Crown, ſignifies choler in the head, with head-ach thereof.

6. *Aqueus*] *Wateriſh white*, demonſtrateth

monſtrateth fleam in the hinder part of the head. Alſo *Wateriſh* colour betokeneth cold and weakneſſe about the brain, hindering it's facultie from caſting out ſuperfluities: if it be wan & thick, abundance of Rheum about the brain.

7. *Subrubeus, purpureus*] *Claret* or *crimſon*, ſig: abundance of bloud in the head, or head-ach cauſed of bloud: if it be purple & thick, ach in the hinder part of the head.

8. *Spiceus*] *Flaxen*, ſignifies ach in the left ſide of the head, cauſed of Melancholy; or Melancholy complexion. *Pale* and *thin*, diſtemper and coldneſſe in the left ſide of the head.

9. *Fulvus*] *yellow*, ſignifies head-ach proceeding from choler, with pricking in the right ſide of the head.

10 *Tremor corona*] the trembling

bling of the Crown, ſignifies either pain all along down the back-bone; or windineſſe; or thin humour; or ſtopping the Menſtrues.

Thus farr of the ſignifications of the colours of the Crown, or Circle: next, we ſhall declare the prognoſticks of ſpume, fome, froth, and bubbles.

§. 2. Of ſpume, fome, froth, and bubbles appearing in the circle.

Of the *Spume*, or *Froth* of Vrines there be three kinds: 1. *a windy ſpume*, which is full of bubbles, which ſignifies Ventoſitie, and Viſcoſitie in the body. (2) the ſecond is leſs then the firſt, and ſignifies fleam and corruption in the ſtomach. the *third* like the *foam of a Bores mouth*, hanging together without breaking, and doth betoken unkind heat about the Liver; or elſe, ill humours (as the learned obſerve) within the body: as ebullition of the Liver, or agility of ill humours.

And

And if they appear yellow, they betoken the diſtemperature of the Liver ingendering the yellow Jaundiſe; if green, the Agriaca, or green-ſickneſs; if black, *Menſtrua*, a Bruiſe, black-Jaundiſe, or mortification.

Furthermore, it is to be noted, that there is difference between ſpume, and bubbles. Bubbles are of two kindes. the one is reſident and permanent: the other is neither reſident nor permanent. *§. 3. Of Bubbles, their kinds, ſignifications, and difference.*

The *reſident* do ſignifie ventoſity intruded into the body, and that the ſickneſs is chronicall, and will ſo continue, unleſs ſome remedie be found out.

Thoſe which be *not permanent*, but do quickly vaniſh away, do demonſtrate debility and weakneſſe. Bubbles cleaving to the Vrinall, that the body is repleated with many ill humours: alſo, they do ſignifie the ſtone in the

reins of the back, saith *Dr Board in his Breviary of health.* Thus foam, froth, and bubbles are distinguished, by the learned Practitioners in this Art. Let us examine them more particularly.

§. 4. Of foam, froth, and bubbles, more particularly, and what they signifie.

Foam, froth, or bubbles, is an extention, swelling, or puffing up of a viscous moisture in a thick and grosse vapour, through agitation either of heat, as in water seething; or motion, as in the sea; or both, as in running waters: & gives significations (*as Argenterius de Urinis noteth*) of Rheums and distillations, and griefs descending from the head into the inferiour parts of the body. And *Rantz. de Urinæ excretione* observes, that the appearance of foam, froth, and bubbles in the urine, is caused either of cause *externall*, as of eating of pulse, or fruit, or surfetting, or of pissing with some violence into the Vrinall:

nall: or of cauſe *internall*, joyned with colour diverſe, ſignifying crudity, or white, raw, and flegmatick matter; or *ſaffron*, ſignifying the Jaundiſe; but mixed with ſome whiteneſſe in the middle, diſeaſes of the Lungs; or *lead-colour* or *blackiſh*, matter aduſt; or *black*, extinction of naturall heat, which if they are much in quantity, many or thick together, long continuing & ſcarcely to be aboliſhed with a rods end wrapped about with flax and put into the Vrinall, they do ſignifie in whole men ſome tough and viſcous matter, which naturall heat ſtirreth. But in ſick men (*ſaith judicious Fletcher*) if they appear in the Crown or Circle, abundance of raw tough matter mixed with the ventoſitie and agitation thereof, which may ſignifie either colick, head-ach, or ſurfett. But if they appear over the whole

face of the urine, they ſignifie weakneſſe of the head; or flux of ſeed; or weakneſs of nature, through obſtructions and raw humours: if they appear in the beginning of diſeaſes accompanied with weakneſſe, old age, feeble-pulſe, winter, &c. mortall. But after the beginning of the diſeaſe, with other good ſignes, may ſignifie health, becauſe ſuch agitation is of naturall heat now prevailing: notwithſtanding with ill ſignes, as ill colour and contents, it ſignifies that ſuch agitation is, (not of naturall heat, but) of unnaturall heat, and ſignifies in weak perſons, death; but in ſtrong men, long ſickneſs and great danger. When they ſhall appear in little quantity, they ſignifie leſs head-ach and ventoſitie; except the colour be yellow; for ſo, choler increaſeth the grief. *Wecker. Syntax.*

They

They are again distinguished by their speciall differences; viz: *Granula* and *Ampulla*.

§. 5. *How some, froth and bubbles are distinguished.*

1. *Granula*] *little Bubbles like pinns-heads* or little *drops of quick-silver*, descending down towards the swimm, under the Crown into the body of the urine, signifie griefs of the head, as Rheum, which distilling down into the inferiour parts of the body, as to the Nose, the Polypus. &c. *Vide pag* 8. *cap.* 2. *of Obstruction and Conversion of Urine.*

2. *Ampulla*] Great Bubbles, signifie grief of the Reins, (*Nephritis*) or grief in the middle members of the body, as heart, liver, spleen; or drops of fat like spiders webb, or drops of oyl swimming aloft, signifies either colliquation of the whole body with an Ague, and then this fat is pissed by little and little at severall times in small

quantity: or Colliquation of the Reins and bladder only, without an Ague, the fat being piſsed faſt, ſuddainly, in good quantity at once, with pain and heat about the Reins: or inflammation of the Liver: or criticall evacuation, in concoction, and declination of the diſeaſe, of ſome humour offending, whereby ſome fat member receiveth hurt, and ſo part of the fat is diſſolved.

CHAP. VII.

Of Alteration of the colours of Urine, in reſpect of Age, Complexion, time of the yeare, and kind of life.

HAving in the former Chapters written of the Colours and ſubſtance of urines; of the colours of contents, and ſeverall Symptomes appearing in the ſame: it remains in this place, that

that I ſpeak of the alteration of the Colours of Urine

1. *Reſpectu ætatis*, in reſpect of age. *Thin Urine in children* is mortall; therefore that is beſt which is thick of ſubſtance, much in quantity, and in colour whiteiſh: *in Springalls* thick ſubſtance, but rather inclining to thin, in colour yellow, or light ſaffron; for black is deadly, ſaith *Salvianus*. *In young men*, thoſe conditions are to be obſerved, which are mentioned in chap: 4. *In old men*, with thin ſubſtance, white colour, and little ſediment. *In women* healthfull, ſubſtance rather thick then thin, dark, troubled, with many things ſwimming in it, not ſo clear as in men, being much in quantity, with an impure ſediment, much thicker and whiter then in mens urine.

§. 1. *Sheweth, that in viewing of Urines the age of the ſick is to be conſidered.*

2. *Reſpectu Temporis*, in reſpect of the time of the year: as in

Au-

§. 2. *The time of the year is to be reſpected.*

Autumn, when *Sol* enters into the first degree of *Libra*, producing the Autumnall equinox; which quarter being cold and dry, is compared with Melancholy, cauſing Urines to have little ſediment, yet without fault, the reſt of that ſeaſon all mean. Or, *in the beginning of winter* the colour of urine is white, ſubſtance thicker, with contents more, and rawer, which quarter is cold and moiſt, compared with fleam, *Sol* then entering into the firſt degree of *Capricorn*, perfecting the Hyemall ſolſtice. Or, *in the Spring* when *Sol* enters into the firſt degree of *Aries*, producing the Vernall equinox; which quarter being hote and moiſt, compared with *Sanguine*, cauſeth Urine in the beginning to be of colour white, and pale, but in ſpring proceeding, colour changeth from pale, and flaxen, to paler and light

ght; contents mean, and ſub-ance equall. *In Summer begin-ing, Sol* then entering into the rſt degree of *Cancer*, maketh the Eſtivall ſolſtice: this quarter is arm and dry, compared with holer; cauſeth the Urine to be colour paler, and light ſaffron, ſubſtance and ſediment thin-er, white, ſmooth, and equall: ut in *Summer proceeding*, colour ellow ſaffron, ſubſtance very hin, ſediment very little, thin, nd declining to white.

3. *Reſpectu Craſis*, (ſo called rom Κεράννυμι *miſceo*) in reſpect of he complexion, temperament nd mixture of naturall humours. *The Sanguine* hath reddiſh urine, with a certain darkneſs, and ſub-ance indifferent thick. *The cho-erick* hath urine yellow as pure old, much coloured, and of ſub-ance thin. *The flegmatick* hath rine white in ſubſtance, thick,

§. 3. *The complexionall quality is to be obſerved.*

quantity

quantity increased, and the sed-
ment more raw. *The Melancho-*
lick hath white urine with a cer-
tain dimness, because melan-
choly is in quantity cold and dry
but if melancholy be voyded i
substance, the urine is black.

§. 4. *The kind of life, & condition of the patient.*

4. *Lastly, Respectu vitæ conditionis*, in respect of the kind of life as wherein there is much exer-
cise, fasting, anger, &c. makin
commotion in the spirits, an
strife in the humours, watchings
meats of hote operation, the urin
is more coloured, and sediment
fewer at the beginning, as lon
as those passions do inflame th
heat of the body, and there i
moisture that may be inkindled
or where there is much idlenes
gluttony, surfets, sleep, drunk
enness, use of cold meats, th
urine is white & thick, sedimen
much and crude, the naturall hea
being oppressed and suffocated.

CHAP

CHAP. VIII.

enerall Aphorismes, or Conside-rations in the speculations of U-rines: with the division of the Urinall; and distinction of the three Regions, and Contents appearing in the same.

N the Speculation of Vrines, many things are to be had in emory, considered, and called mind. As, I. collection, where- consider, 1 The time wherein rine is made, as in the morning. The quantity, all; not part, nor verall urines mingled. 3 The lour, which is alwayes best hen it is new-made and warme. The Contents, bubbles, and bstance, which are best seen hen the urine is setled. 5 Limi-tion of time; keep it not above six

§. 1 *Generall Aphorismes to be had in memorie.*

fix houres. 6 Remember to ſee often, and obſerve the perſeverance or alteration of colour, ſubſtance, and the like.

II. As ſome things do help Judgement, ſo there are many things do hinder ſpeculation; much ſhaking, or pouring out, or cold to congeal it, wind to move it, or heat to exhale it, or meats and drinks alter it, or medicines to colour; or exerciſe, faſting, watching, labour, feare, anger, ſweating, purging, vomiting, which will alter the colour, ſubſtance, quantity and contents.

III. The differences are either *principall* in the Urine, or *leſſe principall*. *Principall*, are ſubſtance, quality, quantity, and contents: *leſſe principall*, are ſuch as ariſe from the cauſes, as Choler, Melancholy, ſleep, watching, diſeaſes; or from the effect

ſign. health, death, griefs of the ſtomach, head, liver, breaſt, veins; from the manner of piſſing, or ſuppreſſing of Vrine.

IV. Remember that the urine according to its height, be divided into three Regions, for the diſtinction of the contents appearing in the ſame; as it is here demonſtrated by a perfect, and well-formed Urinall, diſtinguiſhed into each ſeverall Region & parts.

§. 2. *The ſignifications of the ſeverall Regions of Vrine.*

As for example, Contents appearing in the cloud, do ſignifie diſeaſes of the higheſt parts of mans body. Contents appearing in the ſublation or ſwimm, do demonſtrate the affections and diſeaſes in the middle parts of the body, as about the ſhort ribs, Hypochondria, inward entralls, as the ſpleen, liver, heart, lungs, bowells, breaſt, ſtomach. And laſtly contents appearing in the

a] *Corona*, which is the top-line for the Circle or Crown. b] *Suprema Regio*, the uppermo Region for the cloud. c] *Media Regio*, th middle Region for the ſublation or ſwimm d] *Infima Regio*, the loweſt Region for th ſediment or Reſidence.

the ſediment, do ſignifie diſeaſes of the loweſt parts: and therefore as (*Atomi*) Motes do ſignifie putrefaction, or agitation of humours, or Rheum in the whole body, if they appear in the whole urine: ſo they do indicate Rheum in the upper parts, if they appear in the cloud; in the middle parts, if they appear in the ſwimm; & Rheum in the loweſt parts, if they appear in the ſediment, the motes being rough, and theur ine troubled.

V. In viewing of the Crown or Circle, you muſt remember that the placeing of the Vrinall, and difference of the ſight, may occaſion divers colours in the Crown: and therefore *Actuarius* his counſell is, to look into the crown with one eye.

VI. Laſtly, conſider the *perſpicuouſneſs* and *darkneſs* of urine as followeth. (1) *Clear* urine *in* §. 3. *Of the perſpicuouſneſs and darkneſs of Urine.*

whole men, ſignifies good digeſtion, abundance of naturall heat, which will ſeparate and diſtinguiſh the *Hypoſtaſis*: but *in ſick men*, if it be too clear, and in colour ſaffron, it betokeneth yellow choler, unnaturall heat, as in Agues (*ſaith Wecker*); more remiſs, crude, and white, ſignifies cold, cruditie, and continuance of the diſeaſes. (2) or *dark* urine, whereof there are three kinds: the firſt whereof is *dark accidentally* by outward cold, as aire, winter, &c. which of all other, is moſt thick and dark, and doth ſtain the Crown and top of the urinall, with a certain white, clammy thin humour, which being chafed at the fire, returneth to its ſelf again: 2 ly, or *dreggy urine*, ſignifying unclean Reins, with motes flying, floting, and ſwimming in the urine, which afterwards ſettling to the bottom,

tom, becometh a thick Reſidence; which may alſo ſignifie a new ulcer with bloud; or an old ulcer with rotten, purulent, and filthy matter. *Fletcher. cap.* 3. 3 ly, or *confuſed urine*, without motes, continuing confuſed without alteration, doth ſignifie properly *confuſion*, putrefaction and corruption of the bloud, and humours in the great veins, and is found only in continuall, dangerous, and maligne Agues, Lethargies, and the like.

Scientia ſpeculativa eſt, cujus finis ultimus eſt ſcire.

FINIS.

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